





## For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

## NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, IND-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

## PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY has again been enlarged and will be THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Coochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 contains a carefully revised

## INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL F.E.A.T.U.R.E. IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date)

dealing with almost every branch of the subject, including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *volume* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" (Printed at the HULL, HONGKONG, January 23rd, 1892)

## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS, &c. COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable jelly easily retained and digested by the most delicate stomach. Children speedily grow fond of it and ask for more, and although it contains 50 per cent. of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all fishy taste and flavour is entirely covered.

In glass jars at 7s. 6d. COD LIVER OIL 'GENUINE' NORWEGIAN.

This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in its manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturers, we are able to guarantee its 'Genuineness.'

Per bottle, 7s. 6d. and 1s. 2s. COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, 1s. COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).

A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, 1s. Per dozen, 10s. BALSAM OF ANISEED AND LIQUORICE.

For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest, &c.

In bottles, 10s. and 1s. BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

A never failing remedy for Coughs. In bottles, 10s. and 1s.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

AMERICAN CHEROOTS.

These CHEROOTS, made from a fine selected quality of PENNSYLVANIAN TOBACCO

LEAF, are mild, well matured, of excellent flavour, and will be found equal to Havanas.

They are meeting with much favour in the Colony as an agreeable change from the usual Manila Cigar, and we confidently recommend them to the notice of Smokers.

PRICE 5s. 50 per Box of 250.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BRANDY, SCOTCH WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY,

BOURBON WHISKY, GIN AND RUM. Our favourite and well-known Brands of the above are bought direct from the most noted shippers,

imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices. We shall be pleased to furnish full particulars and price lists on application.

CLAYS FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally: it supplies natural

nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 100 lbs each.....\$1.50

do Bags do 25 lbs do .....\$4.00

Directions for use are given on the label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS" LAWN MOWERS.

The best and cheapest Machines in the market, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

LAWN GRASS SEED. SWEET CORN SEED.

A fresh supply of the above just received.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

DEATHS.

At the Hongkong Daily Press Office, on the 22nd instant, JAMES LANGFORD COX.

The funeral will pass the Monument at half-past three to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon.

At Bournemouth, on the 16th inst., KATE STUART, the beloved wife of James Simpson, late of Shanghai.

At the Hongkong Daily Press Office, on the 22nd instant, JAMES LANGFORD COX.

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## THE DISTURBANCE IN PAHANG.

(Special Telegrams to the *Peking Gazette*.)

TRAAS, January 12th.

The road is open since Deban's advance, and all is quiet in the Bentong district.

Syers is awaiting Rodger's orders, and has reconnoitred without meeting with opposition. He is probably raiding kampongs to-day.

Symas, with the second rocket tube, has gone forward to-day.

Syers' force was engaged burning kampongs in the Bentong district on Sunday, and was burning more yesterday. He has been ordered to punish the Pengulu of Bentong and the Dato Kall, who fired on Dr. Little's party.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"An Old Sportsman" regrets that his racing notes are unavoidably crowded out of to-night's issue.

THE most complete Directory of Hongkong and the Far East has been published at this office to-day. Vide our advertising columns.

RIDER HAGGARD proposes to tell the world what he has seen about "Montezuma's Daughter" during a thirty days' stay in the City of Mexico.

"LIBERAL but not extortionate" was a Sydney Judge's comment the other day on the proposal of a financier who suggested £5 a month as fall interest on a loan of £25.

MRS. CALLAHAN—I want to get a pair of shoes for the little boy. Shopman—French kid? Mrs. C. (Indignantly)—Indeed not. He's my own son—born and bred in America.

KATE FIELD says it is difficult to trust a person's theology when his grammar is faulty. Nonsense, Kate! (theory and grammar are as far apart as the North and South Poles.

ADRIANA PATTI's experienced advice to Madame Melba:—"Don't worry about the divorce, my dear. Keep on singing your best, and you will have the whole world at your feet."

THE master of the *Avogadro*, who prosecuted his *chin-chow* for disobedience of orders in Penang the other day, has we regret to say been dismissed by his employers, Chinese, for his action.

ST. PETER'S SHAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding out pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

At Shanghai on the 16th inst. a fire broke out on board the *Falling*, but owing to the prompt measures which were taken for its suppression the damage done was not of a very serious nature—some 3,000 to 4,000 covering the whole.

BANGKOK is becoming addicted to libel actions. An action for libel has been entered in the U. S. Consulate there by the Rev. L. Eaton against Dr. Hayes in which the former claims \$50,000 damages. See how these "Christians" love one another!

ACCORDING to latest advices from the north the French gunboat *Attila* left Shanghai for Yangtze Ports on the 16th inst. H.M.S. *Swift* and the German gunboat *Wolf* are at Hankow; the *Peacock* and *Instant* at Wuhu, as well as the Chinese transport *Layman*, and the *Redpoll* is at Chinkiang.

THE vacancy in the Douglas Steamship Company created by the departure of Capt. H. C. A. Harris for Europe, on leave, has been filled by Capt. J. Lewis, master of the *Highgown*, who commanded the Company's steamer *Formosa* for some years with marked success, both from financial and nautical points of view.

A FATAL shooting case is reported in the Singapore papers. Inspector Pellow, of the Rabies Department, while out in the country at night saw something moving in a tree, and not knowing what it might be, shot it. It turned out to be a Malay man, and the bullet had entered his brain, killing him instantly.

THE ball to be held on the 5th proximo under the auspices of the Marine Engineers Institute will undoubtedly prove a success. The excellent band of the Shropshire regiment will, through the courtesy of the Colonel, play the dance music on the happy occasion. This will probably be the band's debut in Hongkong, and we will all be there to see.

SEVERAL English medical journals have recently called attention to a fact, sustained by common observation, that the young women of the present day are better developed physically, taller, plumper, stronger and healthier than the young women of 50, 100, 150 or 200 years ago. But what puzzles us is how they know how tall, plump, etc., young women were two centuries ago.

At the Magistracy to-day a Chinaman was sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing type from the *China Mail* office, and another Celestial was sent to gaol for four months for receiving the said type. "Brownie" himself was charged with stealing ideas to be put into type; but the prosecution entirely failed to prove that he ever was in possession of an idea, his own or otherwise.

At a recent exhibition in an English town, the queen was present with the Princess Henry of Battenberg. The local mayor, a highly respected tradesman, accompanied by his wife, was of the royal party. As usual, the queen placed her name in the visitors' book as "Victoria," the Princess following with "Beatrice." Then came the mayor's wife who, seeing what had gone before, wrote, with a bold, steady hand, "Jane."

THE *Progrès de Saigon* says:—"We have been asked to insert the following statement:—Major S. Mander, Dr. C. de Albuquerque, and Lieutenant Silva, of the Portuguese army, passengers by the Italian mail steamer *Borniola*, feel it their duty to make public recognition of the care and attention they received on board the said steamer, and of the courage and skill shown by the officers in the voyage from Goa to Saigon, and during the difficulties and the tempestuous weather experienced in the China Sea. They wish to show their appreciation of the whole of the ship's company, especially Capt. R. Salatiel, and M. M. Y. Berlingier, C. Caballero, A. Marchese (officer), A. Montevideo, C. Carlesano, S. Serra, and E. Yvon, engineers."

CRUDE petroleum has lately been tried as fuel in brick manufacture, showing a saving of fully one-half the price of coal, to say nothing of the saving of labor in firing.

"INQUIRER" is quite correct in his assumption. Mr. Jno. J. Francis, barrister-at-law, is the only Queen's Counsel in Hongkong—and he is one too many of the sort. Sir George Bowen obtained Mr. Francis his Queen's Counselship. We mean to obtain him a much higher honour within the next six months.

At a meeting of the Sham electric Light Co. on the 9th inst. it was decided to return the call paid on the new issue, less 2 1/2 per cent., and to experimentally commence lighting the streets for a fortnight, commencing on the 16th. If the trial is satisfactory steps will be taken to continue working on a permanent basis.

At Shanghai on the 16th inst. a Chinese carpenter committed suicide by cutting his throat with a chisel, because he owed a man \$1 and was unable to pay the debt. "What a dreary wilderness this sweet Eden" would become if every Hongkongite who owes a dollar would follow suit! The attention of our one subscriber who is in arrears is particularly invited to dwell upon this item.

THE late Lord Lytton ("Owen Meredith") couldn't help being a favorite writer with people who quote verses in autograph albums, when he could get so much pling sentiment as this into four lines—

"The world is filled with folly and sin,  
And love must cling where it can, I say;  
For beauty is easy enough to win;  
But one isn't loved every day."

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner will be given to Mr. George Peebles, Government Marine Surveyor, in the Hongkong Hotel, on the evening of Wednesday the 23rd inst. at 7.30 o'clock. Mr. Peebles, who will shortly leave here to assume a responsible position in Shanghai, in connection with the enterprising firm of Butterfield and Swire, will carry with him the good wishes of his many friends in Hongkong. Good old Peebles!

THE DUC D'ORLANS, hero of the Melba scandal, is described as "tall, slender, and of a low complexion," resembling his grand-sire, the old Duc D'Orleans. The present Orleans' father, the Comte de Paris, once declined to dine with the Prince of Wales. "It is difficult to imagine the Comte in such a circle," says Count Paul Vassili in his "Society in Paris." The exquisite correctness of his manners, his concern for morality, the elevation of thought and propriety, which latter feeling is to him a second nature, could not associate with it. Now comes nature's turn to chuckle over the morals of the Orleans family.

FROM an advertisement which appears in another part of this issue it will be seen that a complimentary concert will be tendered to Mr. W. Walke, the favorite and well known tenor, on Wednesday next. Mr. Walke first appeared in Hongkong in 1866 with the Mascotte Company and the best proof that the impression he made on the music-loving portion of this community is that, and subsequent occasions, was as favorable as it has been lasting, is that he will be assisted by the best amateur talent of the colony. The box-plan will be on view at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's on Monday when seats may be booked. A bumper house has already been assured him.

FROM one of the Australian coffee palaces comes a pretty story of propriety avenged. The heroine, an alleged artist of a certain comic opera company, had stooped to conquer the "boots," and that frumpish nobleman's neglect to rise with the lark and put the usual polish on 'em led to a managerial discovery of a delicate nature. The first virtuous impulse of the management was to make a shocking example of the concealing syren by requesting her to withdraw. Lodgers are lodgers, however, in these hard times, and women are generally admitted to be the weaker vessel. It was ultimately decided that the difficulty could be got over, in a respectable business-like way, by "sacking" that miserable profligate the "boots," and letting his lively "victim" stay on.

COPPER JOCK!!!! We intended to burlesque the Macgregor's gathering here; but our own family poet is suffering from *la grippe*, the Office Goat has got a special engagement to teach calligraphy at Woodys' Circus, and the poor old Editor is trying to worry out the difference between a jury of Jews and Gentiles in a libel suit where public interests and common decency are concerned and deliberately outraged; and he is quite unable to rhyme worth a cent. But we will "Copper Jock" on the list all the same, and shall do our level best to raise that public benefactor to the high level in Far Eastern opinion his recent conduct in public matters so richly merits.

"Oh! hey, the merry masons!  
And ho, the merry masons!  
And hey, the merry masons o' bonnie Dundee."  
Ad lib, tune, what you like.

THE interesting fact is noted that within a comparatively short time brick-making has developed from a common mechanical occupation into an art—forms have altered from the stiff x8 formula to suit artistic situations in fronts, pilasters and cornices, and finally the crowning development is reached—see the *Clay Works*—in the rapid clean production of the terra cotta, until now clay workers produce the best material for the most pretentious or elaborate structures, while retaining and in fact increasing the well-known fire-resisting qualities. Only one thing, adds this authority, is yet desired in order to render fire-proof conditions absolute, and that is a fire-proof mortar; the brick itself is practically indestructible by any heat in a configuration—the mortar will crumble with its lime-base and weaken the wall.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.

Bayern.....steamer, from Bremen.

Pakistan....." "Silgon.

Alwina....." "Pakhol, &c.

Triumph....." "Pakhol, &c.

Twist....." "Hilphong.

Eyang....." "Shanghai.

Chingyang....." "Canton.

Aggregating 8,955 tons, register.

Outward.

Tatchow.....steamer, for Negasaki.

Bilet....." "Yokohama, &c.

Glenfruin....." "Singapore.

Triumph....." "Hilphong.

Bornio....." "Amoy.

Don Pank....." "Manila.

Halang....." "Swatow.

Swatow....." "Swatow.

Kwanfai....." "Shanghai.

Continental....." "Hilphong.

Aggregating 14,400 tons, register.

A BIG crop of old maids seems imminent judging from recently published statistics. If the statistics of Great Britain are correct, the excess of women and girls over men and boys in the kingdom is about 900,000, an increase in ten years of about 200,000. In Germany the females in excess of males is about 1,000,000. In Sweden and Norway the "weaker sex" is in the majority by about 250,000; in Austria-Hungary by 600,000 and Denmark by 600,000. In the United States, Canada and Australia the males are in the majority. In the United States, according to the New York Press, there are about 1,000,000 more men than women.

We regret to hear of the death last night of Mr. J. L. Cox, sub-editor of the *Daily Press*. He had been subject to internal disorders for some time, and had been compelled to have recourse to sleeping draughts. During the last few days his health broke down completely, and it is supposed that he took an overdose of chloral. His sudden end is a great shock to all his friends, for none could fail to be charmed by his bright, pleasant personality. He was well known in the Colony, though only four years here. In that short time he had made friends in all circles, and he will be sadly missed. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, reaching the cemetery at 3.45.

THE Military Governor of Jehol, Tê-fu, has been replaced by the late Governor of Kalgan, Kwei-pin, whose place is taken provisionally by the Tatal of Kalgan, Tê-ming. The luckless Tê-fu has been degraded one step, as has been reported already, and has been removed since on account of the troubles at Chiao-yang, which is distant, according to the *Peking Gazette*, no less than 600 li, or, as we stated in our issue of the 14th instant, about 190 miles. Now Jehol is in Chihli, while Chiao-yang is in Shin-king, and only 125 miles distant from the province capital, Moukden, the governor of which has been rewarded for his share in the suppression of the rebellion. Truly, adds the *Shanghai Mercury*, the masses and mysteries of Chinese administration or government are not always easy to unravel by an outsider, and will probably remain difficult to fathom, until China follows the example set by her Eastern neighbors, Japan, and introduces parliamentary government, an event, which most probably will not take place this *fin de siècle*. According to latest information, Tê-fu died since he fell into disgrace.

To a crowded, enthusiastic and highly delighted audience the "Butterfly" Company, re-enacted their programme of Thursday at the Theatre Royal last night. Professor Baldwin, of course, was as bright and mystifying as ever and with the assistance of the other clever members of his combination succeeded in giving one of the most enjoyable entertainments witnessed here for a long time past. The "Cabinet Trick" was performed to perfection, as indeed was every item on the programme, not a single hitch occurring throughout the evening. Mrs. Baldwin proved herself to be a young lady possessed of talents which range from comic vocalism up to the mystic fields of hypnotism. Miss Ada Delroy is the prettiest and most graceful *dansette* that we have seen since we were young. Miss Marlon Contance has also the gift of making merry music with her little No. 2's. Mr. Bell was a prominent feature of the show and contributed in no small measure to the fun of the fair. To all those who have expectations from rich but long living relatives we with all faith commend the clairvoyants who last night revealed so many secrets, not only those of the past but many that are still enshrouded in the womb of futurity. See Baldwin's show at any cost and at all hazards. Monday will be your last chance.

A NEW Zealand contemporary, the *Otago Witness*, thus sums up Salvationism:—"The opposite poles of ecclesiasticism to-day are the R.C. Church and the Salvation Army. Each of them regards the other as a work of the devil. Yet they are surprisingly alike. Each is a despotism; each has its Pope—(General Booth, it is to be noted, rather likes the name "Pope," or "Papa," or "General"); he asks, "what does it matter?"—each puts forth in the extreme form the religion of authority; each exacts unquestioning obedience. Which of the two has the stronger liking for pomp and processions, vestments and ritual, is hard to say. The one is as old as the hills, the other the child of yesterday, but for good, old-fashioned spiritual autocracy of the medieval sort there isn't a pin to choose between them. If I wanted a religion to save me the trouble of thinking, and keep me comfortably cocksure of everything, either would suit; though on grounds of taste I should be compelled to give the preference to St. Joseph's and Bishop Moran. The timbrels of the Halle-lujah lasses are not to my liking, any more than their poke-bonnets, or the "pious orgies" in which they disport themselves. General Booth is an absolute pope, his whole ecclesiastical system is summed up in "obey orders and ask no questions." Strange to say, his people love to have it so. Talk about kissing the Pope's toe! Is there a Salvationist in Dundee who wouldn't think it an honour to lick the General's boot? To people who suppose that the religion of authority is played out General Booth's triumphal progress through the Australian colonies ought to be an eye-opener.

SEQUAL, alias "the Modern Saviour" is drawing like a porous plaster. Thousands of Chinese flock round the medicine man, who pulls out their teeth for nothing, relieves their pain and cures the madman. Yesterday a member of our staff went down to take stock of Sequal's show at West Point, and he reports that he saw a Chinaman come hobbling up to the mysterious van with a crutch. He was a victim of chronic rheumatism; and as a last hope he came to the renowned healer of the sick. Sequal and his assistant got hold of the cripple, rubbed him down for a few minutes, and then sent him on his way rejoicing. Then another halt one came along. He couldn't hold his arms above his head worth a cent. Well, the medicine man held him, rubbed—well, we don't know what he used, but any how he called him well, and the only one was soon seen jumping around like a three-year-old and literally spilling for a slap at "Big Ben." Now that was all well and good, and then came the sale of medicines, for which there was quite a brisk demand, and Sequal took the coin just as quietly as a lamb and looked as though he had been accustomed to make it in for the past three-score years and ten. But how not, man, far from it. As soon as the medicine man had got tired of taking in the merry medicine he stood up on his blind legs, and moved with compassion for the hungry-looking multitude, for whom he had neither leaves nor fish, he dabbed his paw into a basket of bright Mexican dollars and threw them amongst the gaping crowd, who, led by our one-eyed green-coated scribbler, scrambled for the coin and then scampered off to the nearest (shanty) tea-shop. That was all, and the medicine man was big "Ad." For Sequal as the crowd gathered around his stand at West Point started this evening. To put the thing in a nutshell, Sequal is no "frost" and a visit to his van well repays the trouble of getting there. It is something to be seen, and if you don't go there you can't see it, that's all.



fall here, the outlet narrow and the current swift, they have to be let through gradually by means of ropes fastened to a capstan on shore. Five or six days have been consumed in their passing and the end is not yet in sight.

Our Chénat was taken ill several days ago, and though a man of nearly 70, he, like any of the rest of us, did not desire to shake off this mortal coil, but eagerly to right still to "borrow age." The method he took was Eastern, without a doubt. Having tried physicians and finding them of no avail, he called in a sorcerer, who felt his pulse and came to the conclusion that there was a soul in hell that could not pass one of the customs, of which there are very many. This soul, either one of his family, or that of some outside person, had caused the said disease in the Chénat, and this sorcerer must go down and see about it. Accordingly three rooms in the *yamen* were put at the disposal of the sorcerer, who had all the widows and doors stopped up, burned incense and paper, repeated incantations, and then feigned sleep and death, while his soul went to Hades to bargain for the release of the Chénat. Evidently the sorcerer had mistaken his diagnosis and was on the wrong track, for he failed in his errand. The patient was poorer by 50 or 60 taels, and the day following he passed away. What a contrast this high official is to a Taoist who lived here 15 or 20 years ago! The one actually believing in such claptrap, while the other seeing the power of these swindlers to play upon the credulity of the people, denounced them and publicly issued a proclamation forbidding them to practice their arts and the people to employ them. *Appropos* of sorcerers, the shrewdness of a magistrate here was well shown some years ago in connection with one. His gatekeeper professed to be a sorcerer and was in the habit of "dying" twice a month. This "dying" consisted in the gatekeeper feigning sleep and lying around apparently insensible to everything for a whole day. The magistrate grew tired of this, so one day hearing that his gatekeeper was right, and falling to arouse him, he remarked that he would bring him to life, and at once called for a bamboo. He ordered the gatekeeper to be divested of his nether garments and proceeded right heartily to lay on the bamboo. Sure enough he was right, for at the fourth blow the gatekeeper sprang out, begging his master to desist, and promising never after to give up his tricks of sorcery.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

## STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT.

The right of stoppage in transit is greatly favored by the law. It may be defined to be the right belonging to the seller of goods, who has not been paid therefor, to resume possession of them before they come into possession of the buyer, who has become insolvent, bankrupt, or pecuniarily embarrassed. A few general statements with reference to this very important and greatly valuable right will not be uninteresting or unprofitable.

The right of stoppage in transit has been long recognized. We find it exercised as early as 1670. At first it was recognized only as an equitable right, that is, cognizable only in a court of equity. It is now become a part of the common law. Reverting to our definition, many questions may arise, some of which we shall attempt to answer. As to how long the right continues, we may say that it continues until the goods reach the possession of the buyer or his agent. What is meant by constructive possession? Would it include the possession of a carrier who had been designated, or who is hired to be paid by the buyer? We think not. So long as the goods are in the hands of the carrier, whether by sea or land, the right exists, even although the buyer appointed the carrier. But not if the conveyance belongs to the buyer. And the right continues while the goods are in transit, and delivery of them. Goods may be said to be delivered when they reach the hands of an authorized agent of the buyer, who is holding them until he receives orders from the buyer, but not so if they are in the hands of a shipping agent appointed by the buyer to await his instructions, not as to their destination, but as to the mode of shipment to their original destination. If the carrier is in the habit of using the warehouse of a carrier, wharfinger or other person as his own, for instance, by making it the repository of his goods, and disposing of them there, the transit is at an end.

It has been held that, where the goods are stored by a carrier at the end of his route as agent for the buyer, the transit is complete.

At all times of the sale, the seller ships the goods to a third person in the buyer's name as consignee, at the buyer's request, the right probably does not exist.

Where part of the goods are delivered without the intention on the seller's part of retaining the rest, but as a step towards and in progress of the delivery of the whole, the right ceases. The buyer may take possession of the goods at any point on their journey and defeat the right, but merely making demand for them of the carrier does not defeat it. An attachment or execution against the buyer cannot be levied on the goods to defeat the right. The vendor's right is superior to all liens, but not to the carrier's lien for freight. An indorsement of the bill of lading to a bona fide purchaser will defeat the right. An indorsement of the bill of lading as a pledge for a specific sum defeats the right, but the seller may give notice to the pledgee, and in a court of equity maintain his right to the difference between the amount of the pledgee's demand and the sum realized by the sale of the goods.

An assignment of the bill of lading as security for an antecedent debt does not, nor does an assignment for the benefit of creditors, defeat the right. But suppose the goods are partly paid for, or an acceptance or a note given, does the right still exist? Yes! Suppose the note is negotiated? The rule would probably be the same. But if the seller takes the right, it seems, is defeated, but the mere fact that the vendor has recourse against some other party does not defeat the right. The cases hold that if a bill or note or part payment has been received, it is not necessary to return the same in order to exercise the right. Who may exercise the right? The seller, a general agent, or one who is a special agent in respect to this consignment; a commission merchant, one who has paid the price for the buyer and has taken the bill of lading, an assignee, a consignee, who consigns the goods to a third person, or one who is a special agent in respect to this consignment; a commission merchant, one who has paid the price for the buyer and has taken the bill of lading, an assignee, a consignee, who consigns the goods to a third person, or one who is a special agent in respect to this consignment.

What sort of inability to pay on the part of the buyer will give this right? Insolvency is the only ground. It is not necessarily a technically declared insolvency. It means, as well, a general inability to pay just debts. It may be proved in any satisfactory way, as by stopping payment or failing to pay ones just debts, the buyer's admissions, or a security founded information. It need not be a bankruptcy, arising after the sale. It may be one, which existed prior to the sale if not discovered until afterwards. How is the right exercised? It is not necessary to actually seize the goods. Give notice to the carrier in whose hands they are, on the delivery of which notice it becomes the person's duty to retain the goods. The carrier may be held

responsible if he delivers the goods after notice. If by mistake he delivers them, the seller may bring trover for them against the buyer, or his assignees, if he be bankrupt. The notice must be given to the one who has the immediate custody of the goods. If given to a principal, whose agent has custody of the goods, it must be given at such a time and under such circumstances that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may communicate it to his servant. We may say that it is a common custom for the seller to require bills of lading to be made to his own order, thus cutting off many questions which might arise as to delivery.—*Wm. C. Sprague*.

## GROSS MISARRIAGE OF JUSTICE IN SYDNEY.

## THE CASE OF EDWARD BELL.

A few weeks ago we published sundry comments on the case of Edward Bell, recently sentenced in Melbourne to four years' imprisonment for burglary, and expressed the opinion that the conviction was an almost unparalleled instance of judicial stupidity. The evidence against Bell was as follows: A certain householder, named Larch, was awakened by a burglar, and after a desperate scuffle in a dark room he wrested a coat off the intruder's clothes, just as that unlawful person fled through the window. The only two things—judging by his report to the police—which he was sure about in the darkness and the excitement were the color of the coat, and the fact that the visitor was a man of great size and ferocity. The police thereupon arrested Bell—a miserable, small, puny, undersized individual, as little like Larch's description as a horse is like a dog—the principal evidence against him being that he wore a pair of pants corresponding in material to the captured coat-tail. He was exhibited to the prosecutor—that is to say, the latter individual wasn't asked to pick him out of, say, a dozen prisoners, but was simply asked if Bell was the man; and he promptly identified him, just as he would, most likely, have identified Long McKeen or "General Mite" if his attention had been drawn in the same way to either of them. Also, he swore to him in the Court, regardless of the awful discrepancy between the size of the prisoner, and that of the burglar as revealed by his own description. Bell's only defence was that the incriminating pants were given to him by some person whom he couldn't trace—being locked up in goal he couldn't naturally trace anybody; and the jury promptly found him guilty, and the Judge—regardless of Mr. Larch's really surprising statements—sent him up for four years. This event took place some four months ago, and within the past few days the real offender—one Giles, who is now doing 14 years on his own account—confessed to the crime. Giles, an accomplice, gave the pants to Bell, and as a further stretch of humour they took the detective along, and pointed Bell out to that functionary. The officer, in fact, seems to have created his victim simply because a shady-looking stranger told him to do it, and apparently he never even asked how the stranger came by his information. Giles and his friend and supporter have now been convicted of conspiracy to charge Bell with the crime of burglary, but, so far, nothing seems to have happened to Mr. Larch, whose fluent and copious testimony certainly had much to do with the conviction. No doubt if the burglar had committed murder upon a member of the household to facilitate his escape, Mr. Larch would have sworn just as fluently, and long before this time Bell would have been hanged and forgotten. Then, in all probability, the truth would never have been revealed, for no one worries much about a dead man, and he would have gone the same way as many other dead men who fall victims to police stupidity, and circumstantial evidence, and the readiness of many witnesses to take a prisoner's word for granted merely because he is in custody. And even if the truth had come out in that case, it would have done remarkably little good to anybody concerned. There is no return road from the gallows, and hanging is the only mistake for which the law can make no possible reparation. And for that reason capital punishment badly wants to be abolished. So long as the law is a blundering institution, which depends for its accuracy on the brains of unintelligent policemen, who depend, in their turn, on hazy witnesses and shady-looking strangers, who appear mysteriously at street corners, it is an utterly rash thing for any court to commit itself to an act from which there is no going back. By pure accident, however, Bell has been "pardoned" instead of hanged. In other words, the law, which did him a brutal wrong, does him a merciful one. It is an unexplainable proceeding, and the only thing the State can do now to make it complete is to charge Bell for board and lodging during the time he was in goal, and for wear and tear of the policeman who man him in, and for the use of the Judge who sentenced him, and to send him a bill for the rent of the witness who swore so profusely against him.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

## TEA.

## ITS DISCOVERY AND HISTORY.

By whom and when the use of tea for drinking purposes was discovered is lost in antiquity. The famous herb is spoken of in the Chinese annals as far back as 2000 B.C., at which time it was cultivated and classified almost as completely as to-day.

One ancient legend says that its virtues were learned by accident by a Chinese monarch, King Shen Kung. "The Divine Husbandman," who flourished four centuries ago, and who, in boiling water over a fire made from tea branches on which the leaves still hung, allowed some of the latter to fall into the pot. During the reign of King Shen Nung Shieh (778 to 600 B.C.) he was the first to discover the curative virtues of plants, but also first fashioned timber into ploughs and taught the people the art of husbandry and instituted the practice of holding markets for the exchange of commodities.

Tea was highly esteemed in nearly every ancient Asiatic city near the sea, and was used as a royal gift from the Chinese monarchs and great merchants to the potentates of the East. To the Rajahs of Kandy the Sultans of Ceylon, the shoguns and daimios of Japan, carefully selected samples of the leaves, packed in precious boxes, were sent with great regularity. Some more than presents worthy of a crown. One of them is thus recorded: "It weighed forty catties (about fifty pounds), and each catty was perfect in color, size and age. The leaves were divided into parcels of five mace each (a little over half an ounce), and each parcel was wrapped in pure silver foil. This was wrapped in turn in thin white paper and put into a little bag of bright-colored silk. A hundred bags were placed into a porcelain jar, whose lid was securely fastened and sealed, and each jar was protected by a box of camphor wood, trimmed with silver hinges and ornaments."

In the list of Princes to whom these presents were made are many whose identity would be otherwise lost to history. From the old writings many curious facts are thus obtained. Among other facts it would seem that, Corea, to-day more dead than alive, was at one time a formidable power, military and naval; that the

Japanese at long intervals changed from peaceable neighbors into marauders and freebooters worthy of Sir Walter Raleigh, Frobisher and Drake; that Manipur, Assam, Burmah and Tong King, at various epochs, were strong, belligerent communities in the far East; that Cambodia and Cochinchina were populous, rich and warlike civilizations, where now the tiger prowls and the serpent glides; that the Island of Ceylon was the scene of brilliant and brave dynasties which followed one another like waves on the shores, and at times the Tartar nomads who live to the north, north-east and west of Asia were gathered into great armies and nations by unknown Tamerlances and Genghis Khans.

The presents of tea from the flowery Kingdom to kindly neighbors are humble monuments to the greatness of the dynasty and empires. Before the time of Confucius it had supplanted every other fluid for assuaging thirst. Its sanitary excellence was appreciated by Shen Kung, a celebrated scholar and philosopher, who said: "Tea is better than wine; for it leadeth not to intoxication; neither does it cause a man to do foolish things and repent thereof in his sober moments. It is better than water, for it doth not carry disease, neither doth it act as a poison as doth water when the wells contain foul or rotten matter."

That tea was universal is borne out by one of the maxims of Confucius, the wisest man of China, when he said: "Be good and courteous to all, even to the stranger from other lands. If he say unto thee that he thirsteth give unto him a cup of warm tea without money and without price."

At the time of Buddha China was enjoying a large foreign commerce in tea. It was carried by her junks to Japan, Corea, Tonquin, Annam, Cochinchina, Burmah, Siam, India, Ceylon, Persia and Arabia. According to one record, it was sent to a great far river country west of India, from which it was separated by a long and very torrid sea, which must have been Egypt. It was carried by caravans to Manchuria, Mongolia, Kuldja, Tartary, Tibet, Persia and Northern India.

This commerce flourished during centuries, and culminated in the dynasties of Hung Tung and Tung Chi about 1,000 A.D.

From this time there was a slow but steady decline to the reign of the present sovereign, Kwang-Hau. In the past twenty years the decline has been something terrible, the trade having been scarcely one-quarter what it was in 1870. The outlook is not promising to the tea-planter and patriot in any respect. In every district the industry is on the verge of bankruptcy. The demand from abroad yearly diminishes, the people themselves are turning to other beverages, while the taxation necessary to Government, which in the former years of prosperity was a mere trifle, now threatens utter extinction of the trade.—*Philadelphia Times*.

## TO CATCH THE UNWARY.

MANY OLD AND NEW PARADOXES THAT ARE INTERESTING.

After the cigars had been lighted at a small dinner party one evening not long ago, the subject of paradoxes was introduced. It was a matter of considerable comment to those present that a large number of propositions, or queries, there are floating about the world in one form or another, which are intended to puzzle the wits of the unwary. Some of them are extremely ancient, having been handed down from the time of the Greek philosophers, and some are of recent origin. All of them, however, are intended to be a recreation to the mind. No claim to originality is made to the examples given here, most of which were brought out at the dinner mentioned, but undoubtedly some readers will find a number of questions which they have never before heard. Who has not at some period of his existence puzzled his brain over this query:

If a goose weighs ten pounds and half its own weight, what is the weight of its goose?

Many persons have undoubtedly been tempted to answer fifteen pounds, when the correct answer, of course, is twenty pounds, as they do not consider or giving the problem a little thought. An exceedingly wise man has sometimes been caught by a very simple question of this sort. The following for example:

How many days would it take to cut up a piece of cloth fifty yards long, one yard being cut off every day?

Or this:

A small climbing up a post twenty feet high ascends five feet every day and slips down four feet every night. How long will it take the small to reach the top of the post?

These are simple questions in arithmetic, and yet, how many persons would answer fifty days, instead of forty-nine to the first one, and twenty instead of sixteen to the last one? It is perhaps scarcely necessary to point out that the small would gain one foot a day for fifteen days, and on the sixteenth day reach the top of the pole, and there, of course, remain.

Here is one of a different sort, but none the less puzzling:

A man walks round a pole, on the top of which is a monkey. As the man moves, the monkey turns round the top of the pole, so as still to keep face to face with the man. When the man has gone round the pole, has he or has he not, gone round the monkey?

As either answer to this question may be upheld with strong and logical arguments, the reader is left to decide the question for himself.

Which, at any given moment, is moving forward faster, the top of a coach wheel, or the bottom?

The answer to this question seems simple enough, but probably few persons out of ten, asked at a dinner, would give the wrong reply. It would appear at first sight that the top and bottom must be moving at the same rate; that is, the speed of the carriage. But by a little thought it will be discovered that the bottom of the wheel is, in fact, by the direction of its axis, moving backward, in an opposite direction to that which the carriage is advancing, and is consequently stationary in space, while the point on top of the wheel is moving forward with the doubled velocity of its own motion around the axis and the speed at which the carriage moves.

Many persons will recall the famous paradox of Zeno, by which he sought to prove that all motion is impossible.

"A body," he argued, "must move either in a place where it is or in a place where it is not. Now, a body in the place where it is, is stationary and cannot be in motion; nor, obviously, can it be in motion in the place where it is not. Therefore it cannot move at all."

Bodies do move, however, and that is a sufficient answer to the ingenious philosopher. Another paradox which has been inherited from the Greeks—that of Achilles and the tortoise—is familiar.

Achilles (the swift-footed) allows the tortoise a hundred yards' start, and runs ten yards while the tortoise runs one. Now, when Achilles has run a hundred yards the tortoise has run ten yards, and is therefore still that distance ahead. When Achilles has run these ten yards, the tortoise has run one yard. When Achilles has run the one yard, the tortoise has run one-tenth of a yard. And when Achilles has run the one-tenth of a yard the tortoise has run one-hundredth of a yard. It is only necessary to continue the same process of reasoning to prove that Achilles can never overtake the tortoise.

Of course, it is a fact that Achilles does overtake the tortoise, notwithstanding this apparently logical reasoning to the contrary. The conclusion of that paradox is somewhat different from the following, although in some ways similar to it.

A man owes four cents. He pays two cents one day, one cent the next, one-half cent the next, and so on, one-half each day of the debt. Now, although on the fourth day he only owes one-quarter of a cent, if he should be endowed with the gift of immortality, and he should continue to pay the debt at the same ratio, he could never pay all of it. There would always remain that half of the former day's payment providing he had counters small enough to make the payments.

Here is a puzzle in geometry. It does not require a skilled mathematician, however, to solve it.

It is required to demonstrate (geometrically) that a larger crop of corn can be grown on an acre of level ground, than on an acre of sloping ground. The stalks of corn are supposed to grow perpendicularly in both cases, and all other particulars, such as fertility of the soil and the like to be the same.

The ingenious reader will probably have no trouble in solving the problem without assistance. Philosophers, according to the latest devices, have not been able to decide what would be the fate of a donkey placed exactly midway between two haystacks. As there is clearly no reason why he should choose one side rather than the other, it is presumed that, logically, he would starve to death.

The cynic's reply to this proposition may, perhaps, be as good as any that could be found: that is, that the philosopher who wastes time over such a question ought to solve it by actual experience.

Probably every reader has quoted the proverb: "There is an exception to every rule," several hundred thousand times during his or her life and never thought that the proverb contradicted itself. For, clearly, if there is an exception to every rule, there is an exception to this proverb; therefore, there is a rule without an exception.

The familiar query: "If Dick's father is Tom's son, what relation is Dick to Tom?" is easier of solution than the other one closely allied to it, which runs as follows: A man standing before a portrait says:

"Sisters and brothers have I none—Yet that man's father is my father's son."

What relation is the speaker to the person depicted in the portrait? The answer is often given that the portrait represents the speaker himself, when, as a matter of fact, it represents the speaker's son.

It is seldom, indeed, that the following question is answered correctly off hand:

A train starts daily from San Francisco to New York and one daily from New York to San Francisco, the journey lasting five days. How many trains will a traveler meet in journeying from New York to San Francisco?

About ninety-nine persons out of one hundred would say five trains, as a matter of course. The fact is overlooked that every day during the journey a fresh train is starting from the other end, while there are five trains on the way to begin with. Consequently the traveller will meet not five trains, but ten.

The following proposition is left for the reader to think about.

If there are more people in the world than any one person has hairs upon his head, then there must exist at least two persons who possess identically the same number of hairs to hair.

This same proposition may be applied to the faces of human beings in the world. If the number of perceptible differences between two faces be not greater than the total number of the human race, then there must exist at least two persons who are to all appearances exactly alike. When it is considered that there are about 1,500,000,000 persons in the world and that the human countenance does not vary, except within comparatively narrow limits, the truth of the proposition becomes obvious, without applying the logical reasoning of it.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

CHILDREN starving to death on account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvelous remedy, in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Every palatable and easily digested. Read the following testimonial:—

"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of children suffering from wasting and mal-nutrition and can report most favorably of its good effect. It has been in each case taken most readily."—W. PERKINS, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent, Baitell Hospital. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Children under to half-price. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform to 25 cents. Half-price to all other parts except the boxes.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., where a plan of the Pavilion may be seen.

Look out for Prof. VALAZIE'S drop from the Clouds. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1892. [114]

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THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Company's Steamship. Captain Bathurst will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1892. [117]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S.S. "TEVIOT," FROM DUNKIRK, BOULOGNE, GLASGOW, BORDEAUX AND JAVA PORTS. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby requested to send in Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side. Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-Day. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer, will be at once landed and stored, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon at Consignees' Risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned immediately before noon, To-Day, and be accompanied by a bill of lading. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1892. [118]

THE Company's Steamship. Captain Lewis will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1892. [119]

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## Intimations.



ARE NOW SHEWING: IRON BEDSTEADS, BRASS BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, MATTRESSES, &c. DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, RUGS, BEDROOM FURNITURE, TOILET SETS, &c.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1892.

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## Intimations

**LOST.**

**F**ROM Pedder's Hill, a FOX TERRIER  
DOG PUPPY.  
The Finder will oblige by returning it to the  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1892.

## INTIMATION

**J. Blackhead & Co.,**  
**SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS**

**and PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVY CONTRACTORS, &  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.  
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FOR  
**THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.**  
**HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT**, specially manu-  
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**SPECIALLY SELECTED.**  
**EX. PRIME BORDERS AND REEFs in Panels.**

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AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED  
HAMS AND BACON.  
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CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hen-  
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FLensburg STOCK BEER,  
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'  
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EVERY KIND OF  
SHIPS' STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK  
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REASONABLE PRICES.  
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SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

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COGNAC, 4 Stars, selected expressly for

**F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.**

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**HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.**

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.

Barometer—4 p.m.	70.0
Thermometer—P.M.	70.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	70.0
Thermometer—9 A.M.	70.0
Thermometer—P.M.	70.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	70.0

Thermometer - 5 a.m. (West hall) .....  
Thermometer - 1 p.m. (do) .....  
Thermometer - 4 p.m. (do) .....  
Thermometer - Maximum .....  
Thermometer - Minimum (over night) .....

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**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL**

[illegible][illegible]

Asbury	10.14	01	NE
Seawood	10.15	02	NE
Hogback	10.17	03	NE
Victoria Peak	10.18	04	NE
Central	10.20	05	NW
Maceo	10.21	06	NE
Hobow	10.22	07	NE
Halpburg	10.23	08	NE
Bolinas	10.25	09	NE
Manila	10.26	10	NE

Cape St. James	1892	SE	b
23rd January, 1892.—At 10 a.m.			
STATION.	Wind Force	Humidity	Temp. Bar.

	W	E	A	S	P	M
Wardrobe	13.00	100	100	100	100	100
Tokyo	13.00	100	100	100	100	100
Nagasaki	13.00	100	100	100	100	100
Kangai	13.00	100	100	100	100	100
Food	13.00	100	100	100	100	100
Amoy	13.00	100	100	100	100	100
Amoy	13.00	100	100	100	100	100
Amoy	13.00	100	100	100	100	100
Amoy	13.00	100	100	100	100	100

Hanover	10-41	60	61	E	5	5v
Victoria Park	10-41	54	51	ENE	7	bm
Camden	10-41	54	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Hanover	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
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Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
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Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Holbow	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Camden	10-41	55	52	E	5	b
Macon	10-41					

Barometer is falling. Gradients are moderate for east wind in southern China. Weather clear, warm and dry. (Landed 12:15 a.m.)

Barometer reduced to level of the sea is inches, tenths and hundredths. — Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit. — Humidity in percentage of saturation. — Direction of air aspirated with moisture being ten. — Direction of the wind to two points. — Force of the wind according to Beaufort's scale. — State of the weather. A five-day or Detour.

**Hongkong Observatory, 33rd January, 1892.**

10-10-68